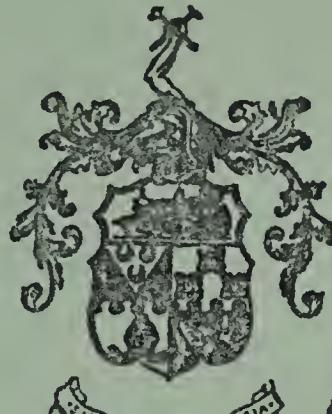


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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1962

Report of the

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1962

Report of the

PRINCIPAL BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1962

CONTENTS

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

	Page
Health Committee	2
Statistics	5
General Provisions of Health Service ...	9
Health Education	9
Infectious and other diseases	10

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children ...	12
Midwifery	14
Health Visiting	17
Home Nursing	17
Vaccination and Immunisation	18
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care	20
Home Help	21
Mental Health Services	21
Welfare of the Physically Handicapped ...	23
Welfare of the Blind and Partially Sighted	24
Welfare of the Deaf	24

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Education Committee	25
Report	26
Statistical Tables	27
School Dental Service	33

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Report	36
Statistics	42

B O R O U G H O F S W I N D O N

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE AND STAFF

as at 31st December, 1962.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR A.E. COCKRAM

Chairman: Councillor N.V. Toze

Vice-Chairman: Alderman Mrs. K.M. Tomkins

MEMBERS

Alderman F.E. Akers

Councillor A.C.G. Dursten

" A.J. Bock	" Capt. L.C. Greenfield
" A.J. Bown	" W.G.H. Hind
" R.S.J. Honey	" Mrs. G.L. Knapp
" Mrs. L.R. Lock	" Mrs. M. Lockie
Councillor E.A.W. Beasant	" F.W.G. Perry
" A.M. Bennett	" Mrs. A.E. Topple

TOWN CLERK

D. MURRAY JOHN, O.B.E., B.A.,

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

31st December, 1962.

Medical Officer of Health and
Borough Welfare OfficerJAMES URQUHART, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

D.L. Lewis, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,

Assistant Medical Officers of
HealthS.B.S. Smith, L.M.S.S.A.,
D.T.M., & H.

Part-time

A.A. Fowler, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
(J. Black, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.,
(L.M.,
(G. Moffett, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.,
(B.A.O., D.C.H.,
(J. Parry-Davies, M.B., Ch.B.,

Area Dental Officer

D.C. Dawson, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng.

Principal Public Health
InspectorR.A. Law, C.R.S.I., M.P.H.I.A.,
C.M., & F.I.,

Senior Public Health Inspector	1
Senior Meat Inspector	1
Public Health Inspectors	4
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	2
Dental Attendants	3
Dental Receptionist	1
Senior Health Visitor and School Nurse	Miss C.J. Thorn, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., D.N. (Lond.)
Health Visitors and School Nurses	5 and 1 Trainee
Part-time Health Visitors	2
Part-time Nurses	6
Domiciliary Midwives	12
Day Nursery - Matron	1 1 Nurse - 2 Assistants
District Nurses	8
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	L. Fry, M.B.E.,
Mental Welfare Officers	3
Domestic Help Supervisor	1
Senior Administrative Assistant	1
Administrative Assistant	1
Senior Clerk	1
Assistant Clerks	18
Rodent Operatives	2
Health Centre	2 Pharmacists 4 Dispensary Assistants 2 Trainee Dispensers 6 Clerks 4 Dental Technicians
Welfare Staff (shared with Wilts C.C.)	1 Area Welfare Officer 4 Welfare Officers 1 Trainee

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Mayor,

Alderman and Councillors of the Borough of Swindon.

I have pleasure in submitting herewith the report of the Health and Welfare of the Borough for 1962.

Since 24th April, 1961, we have exercised Health and Welfare functions delegated under the Local Government Act, 1958, so this report covers the first full year under the scheme of delegation. The regulations made under this scheme are now in operation and are satisfactory from our point of view.

On the whole, the delegation of Health functions has worked smoothly. The question of the appointment of a Nursing Officer for Swindon is the only matter still being negotiated between the Borough and the County Council.

On the other hand the delegation of Welfare functions has not proved so satisfactory and is still under discussion with the County Council.

During the year, Local Health Authorities were asked to produce a scheme for the development over the next ten years of the Health and Welfare Services. Already the hospital development plan for England and Wales had been issued and the domiciliary services were required to plan ahead in conjunction with it. Although the schemes submitted are subject to revision they provide a basis on which to work and plan over the next decade.

The programme of town development continues as planned. During the year Council houses and 304 private houses were completed and occupied.

In September 1962 a start was made on the demolition of the M.A.P. bungalows at Moredon and it is hoped that the whole area will be cleared during the next year. The disappearance of this squalid estate will be welcomed by everyone, and particularly by those who have had to live there.

It will be seen from the statistical tables in this report that the health of Swindon compares favourably with that of England and Wales as a whole.

The birth rate in Swindon continues to be considerably higher than that for the country as a whole. The infant mortality rate which showed an increase from 17.6 in 1961 to 21.21 in 1962 is still lower than that for the whole country.

In 1961 there was a sharp increase in the number of stillbirths in Swindon. During 1962 the stillbirths fell very considerably and the rate of 16.23 per 1,000 total births registered compares very favourably with the rate of 23 last year and is three units lower than the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

During this year, as in 1961, the shortage of Health Visitors has considerably hampered the working of this section of the department. The appointment of part-time health visitors and state registered nurses, who undertake routine clinic and school duties, has greatly eased the position. I am glad to report that a second dental officer has been appointed and will take up his duties in the new year.

In conclusion, I wish to express to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee my gratitude for their encouragement and help during the year and my appreciation of the co-operation received from the officers and staff of the Corporation departments.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES URQUHART

Medical Officer of Health.

Empire House,
Swindon.

STATISTICS

AND

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

STATISTICS OF THE AREA, 1962.

GENERAL

Area (in acres)	6361
Population (census) 1961	91,736
Population (estimated civilian) mid-1962	94,560
Number of inhabited houses	27,469
Product of penny rate	£5,100

VITAL

Live Births (1096 Male, 1025 Female)	2,121
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population	22.43
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.14
Stillbirths	35
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	16.23
Total live and stillbirths	2,156
Infant deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	45
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...	21.21
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.20
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	9.90
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	25.97
Maternal mortality (including abortion) ...	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.46
Deaths (all causes) (470 Male, 356 Female) ...	826
Death rate per 1,000 population	8.74

BIRTHS

The live births registered were 2,121 (2012 legitimate and 109 illegitimate). The birth rate was 22.43 per 1,000 population.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.0. (The comparability rate for Swindon was 20.86).

The 109 illegitimate births represent 5.14 per cent of the total.

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1040 (1022)	972 (890)	2012 (1912)
Illegitimate	56 (49)	53 (33)	109 (82)
Totals	1096 (1071)	1025 (923)	2121 (1994)

(1961 Figures are shown in brackets)

STILLBIRTHS

35 stillbirths were registered in 1962 giving a rate of 16.23 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 23.0 for 1961. The 1962 rate is 3.0 units lower than the rate for England and Wales.

Stillbirths	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	16 (17)	16 (28)	32 (45)
Illegitimate	3 (1)	- (1)	3 (2)
Totals	19 (18)	16 (29)	35 (47)

(1961 Figures are shown in brackets)

Post mortem examination of 8 babies delivered still born in hospital showed the causes of death to be as follows:-

Intrauterine asphyxia	3
Tentorial tears	2
Congenital morbus cordis	1
Hydrocephalus and spina bifida	1
Multiple congenital defects	1

DEATHS

The deaths numbered 826 compared with 868 in 1961. For 1962 the crude death rate was 8.74 per 1,000 population. Death rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

Vascular and heart diseases caused 396 of the total deaths and cancer 132.

Deaths from cancer of the lung were 5 fewer than in 1961 and of the 34 deaths from this cause 31 were males. There were 57 deaths from bronchitis compared with 31 in 1961. There was 15 suicide deaths compared with 10 in the previous year. The number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents declined from 10 to 8.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SWINDON 1962.

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis - respiratory	7	1	8
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	13	8	21
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	31	3	34
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	12	12
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	5	5
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	35	25	60
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2
Diabetes	4	2	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system	60	66	126
Coronary disease, Angina	81	39	120
Hypertension with Heart disease	9	9	18
Other Heart diseases	61	71	132
Other Circulatory diseases	20	15	35
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	27	15	42
Bronchitis	42	15	57
Other diseases of Respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	2	7
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	3	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	-	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	3	5	8
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	33	43	76
Motor vehicle accidents	8	-	8
Other accidents	9	4	13
Suicide	7	8	15
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
TOTALS	470	356	826

The ages at death of Swindon residents are given in the following table:-

YEAR	0 - 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	TOTAL
1960	29	5	3	41	177	503	758
1961	35	6	4	50	203	570	868
1962	45	3	4	43	185	546	826

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 45 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 21.21 per 1,000 live births. 62% of the infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period i.e. within the first 28 days of life. Prematurity and congenital malformations were responsible for 20% of the neo-natal deaths.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 21.4.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

One death was recorded in Swindon during 1962, the first since 1957.

Deaths in the year 1962 from stated causes at various ages under 1 year

Cause of Death	Under 1 day		1-2 days		2-3 weeks		1-2 months		3-4 months		5-6 months		7-8 months		9-10 months		10-11 months		11-12 months		Total Deaths under 1 Year		
	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-3 weeks	1-2 months	3-4 months	5-6 months	7-8 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total under 1 month	under 1 month	1-2 months	3-4 months	5-6 months	7-8 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 Year			
Pneumonia	1	1					2		4	1	1	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	11			
Bronchitis																							
Gastro Enteritis																							
Congenital Malformations	1										1	1	3										
Prematurity	2										1		5										
Atelectasis	2										4		7										
Birth Injury	3										1	1	4										
All Other Causes														2	1	1	1	1	1	1	45		
TOTALS											8	7	4	1	-	-	-	3	3	2	28	3	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was necessary under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises a person in need of care and attention during 1962.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 50.

This section requires the Local Authority to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area when it appears that no arrangements are being or have been made. During 1962, 2 burials were arranged.

NURSING HOMES.

At the end of the year there were 3 registered nursing homes in the Borough. They provided accommodation of 72 beds.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Medical examinations were carried out during the course of the year in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, entrants to Training Colleges, newly appointed teachers and other staff appointed under the Education Committee and for staff appointed by the Transport Department. During 1962, 439 of these medical examinations were carried out.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Education programme for 1962 consisted of lectures and talks to schoolchildren, expectant and nursing mothers' classes and to clubs and women's organisations.

A full range of topics was covered including the dangers of cigarette smoking and the prevention of dental caries. A wide variety of posters were also distributed and displayed.

In my opinion the spread of health education is best achieved by these two routes:-

1. The individual approach - every time a medical officer, health visitor, nurse, or public health inspector speaks to a person or group of persons about a health matter, some aspect of health education should be emphasised.

2. The mass approach - the impact of television is unquestionable. Mention has only to be made on a T.V. news bulletin of a case of suspected smallpox, or poliomyelitis and a flood of enquiries can be expected the following day. I would like to see more screen time devoted to Public Health matters, and in particular the breaks between programmes could, I am sure, be employed to advantage to stimulate the public interest and to drive home lessons on such topics as food hygiene and the importance of immunisation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - NOTIFICATIONS.

Disease	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Acute Pneumonia	22	12	25	20	11
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	3	1	-
Acute Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	4	6	5	6
Dysentery, Food Poisoning	50	10	215	71	80
Measles	36	2824	170	478	1414
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	4	-	1	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	11	33	29	43
Scarlet Fever	42	45	43	130	206
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	23	54	37	24	42
Tuberculosis - Non Pulmonary	2	6	11	6	9
Whooping Cough	15	15	109	119	74
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	2	-	2
Acute Encephalitis	-	4	1	-	-

POLIOMYELITIS.

No case of acute poliomyelitis was notified in Swindon during 1962.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The number of notifications in 1962 was 15, the same as for 1961.

MEASLES.

There were only 36 notifications of measles in 1962 compared with 2,824 in 1961.

Year	Measles		Whooping Cough	
	Number Notified	Number of Deaths	Number Notified	Number of Deaths
1958	1414	-	74	-
1959	478	-	119	-
1960	170	-	109	-
1961	2824	1	15	-
1962	36	-	15	-

DIPHTHERIA

No case of Diphtheria was notified in Swindon in 1962.

SMALLPOX.

No case of smallpox was notified in Swindon in 1962.

Several contacts of smallpox cases were traced to the town and a considerable number of vaccinations were carried out.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases notified during 1962 fell sharply compared with 1961. In all 25 cases were notified, 23 pulmonary, 2 non pulmonary. There were 8 deaths.

Year	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS		ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases Notified	Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
1958	42	4	51	4
1959	24	3	30	3
1960	37	3	48	3
1961	54	8	60	10
1962	23	8	25	8

DYSENTERY AND FOOD POISONING.

50 cases were reported during 1962, including 2 cases of food poisoning. The two cases of food poisoning were isolated, unconnected incidents, and although the organism was identified, the mode of infection was not positively proved.

It must be emphasised, that although fifty cases were reported, probably many more persons were affected but sought no medical assistance or were not reported. The importance of good food hygiene during the handling, preparation, cooking and serving of food was emphasised on many occasions by medical officers, public health inspectors and health visitors during visits and inspections of schools, canteens, kitchens, restaurants and homes.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946.PERSONAL
HEALTH SERVICESAMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service in the Borough is provided by Wiltshire County Council.

HEALTH CENTRE.

The Health Centre accommodates 10 general practitioner consulting rooms, a pharmacy, dental and chiropody departments, and a welfare food distribution centre. A summary of some of the work carried out at the Health Centre is given below:-

No. of prescriptions dispensed	-	96,261
No. of attendances for dental treatment	-	7,154

Scalings & Gum Treatments.	FILLINGS		Extractions	X-rays	DENTURES AND APPLIANCES	
	Amalgams	Plastic			Repairs & Relines	Manufactured
389	2603	472	2075	230	881	656

CHIROPODY.

The Chiropody Department was moved downstairs from an upstairs suite during the year. This proved advantageous to the elderly and physically handicapped patients, but the lack of an additional dressing room resulted in some curtailment of treatment time.

No. of treatments given at the Health Centre	-	3,145) Total treatments
No. of treatments given in patients' homes	-	67) given - 3,212
No. of patients treated during year	-	548 (including 12 domiciliary)
No. of patients under treatment on 31st December, 1962.	-	450 (including 12 domiciliary)
No. of patients on waiting list on 31st December, 1962.	-	32 (6 being domiciliary)

SECTION 22 - CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.ANTE AND POST NATAL CLINICS.

Clinics at which a doctor is in attendance are held weekly as follows:-

Beech Avenue	- Fridays	1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Bath Road	- Mondays	1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Bath Road	- Fridays	9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon (Discontinued as from 1.12.62.)
		<u>1962 (1961)</u>
Number of women who attended these clinics during the year		496 (647)
Number of attendances made during the year		2594 (3010)

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature baby units are maintained at both Kingshill Maternity Hospital and at Wroughton R.A.F. Hospital.

When a premature baby born at home is deemed to require the special care and nursing provided by the premature baby unit, both mother and child are admitted to hospital. The ambulance station is equipped with a portable incubator for the transport of these babies to hospital.

It will be seen from the table given below that of the 132 premature babies born during the year 13 did not survive the first month of life and of these 7 died within 24 hours of birth.

		<u>1962</u>	<u>(1961)</u>
Number of premature babies born:			
(i) At home		29	(18)
(ii) In hospital or nursing home		103	(121)
Number who died during the first 24 hours:			
(i) Born at home		1	(-)
(ii) Born in hospital or nursing home		6	(10)
Number who survived at end of one month:			
(i) Born at home		28	(18)
(ii) Born in hospital or nursing home		91	(106)

DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

	<u>Examinations</u>	<u>Treated</u>
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	- (28)	- (25)
Children under School Age	114 (78)	81 (73)

Figures in brackets are for 1961.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

Details of the Infant Welfare Clinics held and the attendances at each throughout the year are recorded in the table given below:-

Centre	Day and Time 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Number of consultations with doctor	Number of attendances
61 Eastcott Hill	Wednesday & Friday	1832	5638
Beech Avenue, Pinehurst	Tuesday	888	2192
Gorse Hill	Wednesday	826	2162
Rodbourne Cheney	Monday	688	1956
Fifth Road	Friday	876	2240
Penhill	Tuesday	597	2020
Park South - Priory Rd.	Tuesday & Thursday	966	4911
Walcot - Common Room	Monday	471	2329
Walcot - Boys Club	Thursday	-	91
TOTAL - All Centres		7144	23539

WELFARE FOODS

Welfare foods are distributed at all Child Welfare Clinics and at the Health Centre. Proprietary foods are available at Child Welfare Clinics but not at the Health Centre.

Welfare Foods	Health Centre Issues	Clinic Issues
National Dried Milk	17,947 tins (18,122)	14218 (17984)
Cod Liver Oil	736 bottles (1,382)	1417 (2784)
Vitamin Tablets	1,189 packets (1,868)	1174 (2091)
Orange Juice	6,534 bottles (12,240)	10264 (20839)

Figures in brackets = 1961.

During 1962 36,488 sales of proprietary foods realising £4814, 15. 8. were made.

During 1961 28,431 sales of proprietary foods realising £2858. 4. 0. were made.

DAY NURSERIES, AND CHILD MINDERS.

The day nursery at Gorse Hill Community Centre provides 25 places. The nursery had its full quota of children throughout the year.

Priority is given to parents who require placement of their children for social reasons. Meals continue to be provided by the nursery staff and the menus are scrutinised by the inspecting Medical Officer.

The following table summarises the position of the Local Health Authority nursery:-

	Number of Nurseries	Number of Approved Places	Number of children on the Register at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance
		0 - 5	0-2	2-5
Nurseries maintained by the Council	1	25	4	16
		0-2	2	14

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT.

One new registration, providing 5 places, was made during the year. Two other establishments continued to be registered, and provided a total of 62 places between them.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:-

(1)	Live Births		Stillbirths		Totals	
	Actual (2)	Adjusted (3)	Actual (4)	Adjusted (5)	Actual (6)	Adjusted (7)
(a) Domiciliary	978	981	3	3	981	984
(b) Institutional	1180	1092	42	29	1222	1121
(c) Total	2158	2073	45	32	2203	2105

SECTION 23 - MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

There is an establishment of 15 domiciliary midwives in Swindon. At no time during 1962 was this establishment filled. 10 midwives are approved as teachers of pupil midwives and during the year 28 pupils from Swindon Maternity Hospital and Bradford on Avon Maternity Hospital completed their district training.

Midwives booking clinics are held as follows:-

Ante-Natal Clinics.

During 1962, 2158 live births and 45 stillbirths occurred in Swindon, of which 978 live births and 3 stillbirths were domiciliary.

The pressure on maternity beds in Swindon remained acute. The maternity beds at the R.A.F. Hospital, Wroughton, continued to be fully utilised and 196 live births and no stillbirths attributable to the Borough took place there.

Relaxation and Mothercraft courses were held at Pinehurst and Priory Road Clinics and proved to be popular. Details of attendances are shown below:-

	<u>No. of courses</u>	<u>Total of mothers attending.</u>
Priory Road Clinic	7 (of 6 weeks)	81
Pinehurst Clinic	2 "	21

MEDICAL AID.

In accordance with the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936, medical aid was summoned in 127 instances during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESIA.

All the domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Health Authority in Swindon are qualified to administer gas and air and trilene analgesia and have been supplied with the necessary apparatus.

	Acting as Midwives	Acting as Maternity Nurses.
Gas and Air	-	-
Trilene	654	47
	<u>654</u>	<u>47</u>

This means that of a total of 981 domiciliary births, analgesia was administered in 701 cases.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the Area
During the Year.

	Domiciliary Cases				Totals	Cases in Institutions		
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked					
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another).	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child.				
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	1	2	69	902	976	-		
(b) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations:-								
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Sec. 23 of the Nat. Health Service Act, 1946.	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(ii) Otherwise (including hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the Nat. Health Service Act.)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(c) Midwives employed by hospital management committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act.	-	-	-	-	-	1189		
(d) Midwives in private practice (including midwives employed in nursing homes)	-	-	-	-	-	-		

SECTION 24-HEALTH VISITING.

Our establishment of Health Visitors continued to be grossly under strength throughout 1962, and the loss of three full-time visitors further handicapped efforts in this field. The deficiencies were partially offset by the employment of part-time health visitors and of State Registered Nurses for routine duties at medical inspections and clinics. It is, however, in the field of visiting that limited numbers have their greatest effect, because it is by personal contact that the most effective programme of health education is carried out.

No. of visits paid by Health Visitors during 1962.

	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers	16
Children under 1 year	4059 including 2109 1st visits
Children between 1 - 5 years	2977
Other visits	575
TOTAL VISITS	7627

(Total visits for 1961 - 8836)

SECTION 25-HOME NURSING.

The demand for home nursing during 1962 remained much the same as 1961 and the total number of cases was 64 fewer than 1961 although 579 more visits were made.

The following table summarises the number and type of cases to which the domiciliary nurses were called during the year.

	No. of cases.
Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	90
Digestive diseases	81
Heart and Arteries	52
Veins and other circulatory diseases	125
Genito-urinary	80
Skin	16
Ear, Eye and other sense organs	12
Cancer (and other neoplasms)	39
Cerebral lesions of vascular origin	62
Infections and parasitic diseases	19
Diabetes	19
Injuries	21
Tuberculosis	10
Bones and organs and movement (Mainly rheumatism)	36
Pregnancy	34
Mental and other nervous diseases	14
Other diseases or ill defined	348
Preparation for X-ray examination	2
	1060

in respect of which 22,170 visits were made.

SECTION 26 -VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Facilities for vaccination and immunisation, except poliomyelitis immunisation, are available at all Child Welfare Clinics and special immunisation clinics are held whenever the number of requests justifies this. Poliomyelitis immunisations are carried out at special sessions held in Clinic premises. Vaccination and immunisation facilities are also available through the General Practitioners.

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1957, 34,671 persons had received two or more doses of poliomyelitis vaccine, 34,058 had received three doses. The following table shows the number of persons who received vaccine during the year 1962.

The introduction of Sabin oral vaccine has robbed poliomyelitis immunisation of much of its terror. It is pleasing to record the ease with which the vaccine can be given to infants and young children and the satisfaction of the mothers at the elimination of 4 "needles" from the schedule of immunisation.

Preliminary results of the clinical trial of simultaneous administration of Sabin vaccine and injected triple antigen are most encouraging and it may be possible in the near future to give a course of immunisation simultaneously against poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus with consequent convenience to parents and gain in administrative efficiency.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination - 1962.Primary Immunisation.

Age Group	No. of persons who have received				
	Salk Vaccine		Oral Vaccine		
	1 inj. only.	Second inj.	1 dose only	2 doses only	3rd dose
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a) Children born in 1962	9	9	108	46	171
(b) Children born in 1961	148	192	183	128	718
(c) Children and young persons born in years 1943-60	142	193	165	113	457
(d) Young persons born in years 1933-42	77	79	23	11	158
(e) Others	140	142	32	16	191
(f) Total	516	615	511	314	1695

Reinforcing Doses.

(a)	Number of persons given 3rd injections of Salk Vaccine	2270
(b)	" " " 4th " "	195
(c)	" " " a reinforcing (i) 2 Salk doses dose of oral vaccine after:- (ii) 3 Salk doses	1711

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS.

<u>Local Health Authority 1962.</u>	<u>General Practitioner 1962.</u>
---	---

Diphtheria alone:

Number of children who have completed course	3	-
Number of children given boosters	307	38

Whooping cough alone:

Number of children who have completed course	-	-
--	---	---

Diphtheria and Whooping cough combined:

Number of children who have completed course	7	6
Number of children given boosters	8	6

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus combined:

Number of children who have completed course	818	831
Number of children given boosters	330	388

Diphtheria and Tetanus combined:

Number of children who have completed course	194	57
Number of children given boosters	218	100

TETANUS ONLY

Number of children who have completed course	242	83
Number of children given boosters	24	39
	<u>2151</u>	<u>1548</u>

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

	Under 1 Year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14	15 years and over	Total
Primary Vaccination	760	858	1840	1795	5253
Re-Vaccination	-	283	1207	3545	5035
TOTALS	760	1141	3047	5340	10288

A total of 10,288 records received of vaccination and re-vaccination is in sharp contrast with the total of 1,436 received during 1961. This was due to public reaction to the outbreak of smallpox in other parts of Britain.

SECTION 28. - PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

8 convalescent or recuperative holidays were provided during 1962, compared with 10 during the previous year.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

During the year an increasing number of requests for help were received for old and infirm people.

In most cases help was supplied from statutory sources and from voluntary associations such as the W.V.S. "Meals on Wheels" and the Old People's Welfare Committee. One factor which acts against supplying maximum aid is the independent but misguided spirit of some old people which does not allow them to accept assistance in any form.

We have had instances where, having consented to enter into hospital or welfare home, they have, when a place became available, refused to accept it, preferring to remain in their comfortless and sometimes squalid homes. In other cases they have refused admittance to home helps and voluntary and statutory workers and even members of their own families.

In the vast majority of cases, however, the assistance is welcomed and the work of the department in this connection continues to increase.

The scheme whereby a local laundry offers a service at reduced cost for old people recommended through this department provides for an average of 40 households per week.

Accommodation for the chronic sick continues to be below that required, and appreciation is expressed for the Geriatric Consultant who has been most co-operative in dealing with some extremely difficult situations.

MEDICAL LOAN APPLIANCES.

A large range of nursing and invalid aid appliances is maintained at the Health Centre and is available on loan when required. A small loan charge is levied for such appliances.

Appliance	Number issued on Payment (New Issues)	Number Issued on Free Loan (New Issues)
Bed Pans (including 5 rubber pans)	<u>1962</u> 836	<u>1962</u> -
Waterproof sheets	792	1
Air Rings	90	1
Bed Rests	60	-
Invalid Chairs	63	-
Urinals	54	3
Bed Cradles	25	1
Sick Feeders	10	-
Crutches (pairs)	8	1
Bed Slippers	-	-
Air Beds	-	-
Commodes	6	-
Walking Sticks	5	-
Diabetic Spring Balance	-	-
Steam Kettles	-	-
Inhalers	-	-
Guthrie Smith Chair	-	-
Dunlopillo Mattresses	1	1
Enuresis Alarms	2	2
Bed Tables	2	2
Breathing Frames	-	-

Hire payments received for appliances during the year ended 31.12.62, £251. 13. 9.

Hire payments received for appliances during the year ended 31.12.61. £228. 7. 9.

EVENING AND NIGHT ATTENDANCE SERVICE.

During 1962 there were three cases requesting night attendance and this was supplied for a total of 28 nights.

SECTION 29-HOME HELP SERVICE.

The demand for this service increased during 1962 and in spite of the loss of time through staff illness, 2756 more hours of help have been given. Only 43 of the cases helped paid the full fee.

Of the home helps employed, 25 worked whole-time and 70 part-time

A summary of the work of the Home Help Service during the year is given.

Number of home helps available at the 95 (96)
end of the year

Number of householders helped
during the year :-

(a) Maternity cases	139	(132)
(b) Other cases	554	(527)
Total	693	(659)

Number of hours of assistance provided during the year:-

(a) Maternity cases	7531 (9215)
(b) Other cases	109246 (104806)
Total	116777 (114021)

Number of cases in which full fee 650 (618)
was not charged

Number of hours lost during the year through sickness 6477 (7593)

(Figures for 1961 are given in brackets).

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Staff.

The staff consists of 1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer and 3 Mental Welfare Officers, each of whom is responsible for one of four areas. A twenty-four hour service is maintained and outside office hours this is worked in conjunction with the North Wilts Area Officers; all after duty emergency calls being channelled through the Health Centre.

Co-operation with Hospitals & General Practitioners.

The high degree of liaison and co-operation with the hospitals and the general practitioners referred to in my last report has been maintained.

Mental Welfare Officers regularly attend the Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics but because of geographical and time considerations, are unfortunately unable to participate in Hospital Case Conferences.

Summary of Mental Health Work for the year.

Admissions to Hospitals	354
Home Visits	3646
Office Interviews	1985

The following tables show the number of hospital admissions effected by Mental Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Borough Area.

	Inf.			Sec. 25.			Sec. 26			Sec. 29			Sec. 60			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Borough Officers	84	165	249	11	9	20	3	6	9	14	24	38	3	-	3	115	204	319
N. Wilts Officers.	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	11	6	17
Total 336																		

N. Wilts Area.

	Inf.			Sec. 25			Sec. 26			Sec. 29			Sec. 60			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Borough Officers	5	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	-	7	28	35

The following table gives details of patients referred to Swindon Mental Health Service during the year.

Referred by	Mental Illness	Psychopathic	Sub-Normal	Severely Sub-Normal	Total
General Practitioners	266		1		267
Hospitals on discharge from I.P. treatment	81		2	1	84
Hospitals after or during O.P or day treatment	67	1	1		69
Local Education Authorities			6	3	9
Police & Courts	19		1		20
Other sources	129	1	7	3	140
				Total	589

At the end of 1962, 428 patients (including 2 under Guardianship) were under care. The following table gives their classifications.

Mental Illness	Psychopathic	Sub-Normal	Severely Sub-Normal	Total
179	-	182	67	428

WELFARE SERVICES.

I give below a short account of the work of the welfare services delegated to the Borough of Swindon.

Staff.

The staff comprises one Area Welfare Officer with four Welfare Officers and one trainee.

It is hoped to appoint an occupational therapist for the area. The post of Welfare Officer for the deaf is still vacant.

All Welfare Officers are shared between Swindon and the North Western part of the County.

Handicapped other than Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

The number of handicapped on the register at 31st December, 1962, was 468.

The handicapped centre continues to meet weekly at Maxwell Street Hall. An average of 90 persons attend each session. Transport to and from the Centre is provided by the bus specially adapted for this purpose and taxis.

Although supervised by the Welfare Officers, much of the work at the handicapped Centre is carried out by the voluntary workers of the Swindon Disabled Friendship Centre and I again pay tribute to them for their sustained efforts.

All but fifty of the registered handicapped persons in the Borough both working and non working groups were visited during the year. In the future it is intended that all will be visited every three months.

During the year adaptations were made to 10 houses for handicapped persons and various aids and gadgets have been supplied on loan to them. In addition to the handicraft instruction etc. the handicapped persons enjoyed the following social activities.

4 outings, including one whole day to the seaside.

50 handicapped persons were provided with a week's holiday at Bournemouth in May.

90 handicapped persons attended the County Rally which was held at Fosbury Manor.

The goods made by the handicapped persons were sold at the Christmas Fair.

Blind and Partially Sighted.

30

At December 31st there were 204 Blind and Partially Sighted persons registered.

During the year in association with the Swindon Branch of the Association for the Care of the Blind the weekly handicraft and social sessions have continued. It is pleasing to note that attendances have increased and average 45 at the Socials and 20 at handicraft sessions.

Welfare Officers continued to give instruction in Braille, Moon and handicrafts in the homes of blind persons. During the year the number of talking books available was increased and help was given to the blind in various other ways such as the obtaining of pensions, the supply of games aids and appliances.

I am happy to report that during the year, a successful application was made for a guide dog for a Swindon woman. Both have now settled down well and work together as a happy team. This is the first guide dog in Swindon to be obtained through the Welfare Section.

Deaf.

At 31st December there were 20 deaf without speech and 27 deaf with speech registered in Swindon.

The monthly Socials continue to be held at Craven House. Probably because we have no Welfare Officer for the deaf the attendances were small averaging 10 persons. For the same reason the Church services had also to be suspended.

Attempts were made to establish a social centre for the partially deaf but because of lack of support the scheme failed.

The Welfare Officers however continued to visit the deaf persons and were able to arrange for interpretations when required.

B O R O U G H O F S W I N D O N

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1962.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Councillor A.E. COCKRAM)

Chairman:- Councillor C.S. MACPHERSON

Vice-Chairman:- Councillor J.G. MASON

MEMBERS

Alderman G.H.E. BOND	Councillor I.W.J. HOMER
" A.J. BOWN	" J.G.M. KENNEDY
" T.G. GAY	" (Mrs.) G.L. KNAPP, M.B.E.
" R.S.J. HONEY	" (Mrs.) M. LECKIE
" R.A. JONES	" R.J. SMITH
Councillor A.E. CAMDEN	" T.I. THOMAS
" F.N. DEANE	Mrs. J.W. FRANCIS
" H.W. GARDNER	Mr. F.W. HAWKSORTH
Miss I. MOORE	

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

DR. O.D. GILMORE	WING COMMANDER H.A. LANGTON
MRS. D.C. ORMOND	MR. F.M. TAYLOR

BOROUGH EDUCATION OFFICER

G.W. LABRAM, M.A.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
 EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH OF
 SWINDON

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1962 on the work of the School Health Service in Swindon.

The number of children on school registers at 31st December, 1962, was 18097, 160 less than the figure for 31st December, 1961, due chiefly to the early admission of school entrants in 1961.

The general standard of health and well-being of Swindon school children has remained very high. In fact, no child examined at routine medical inspection was considered to be unsatisfactory in respect of nutritional status and general physical condition. When it is borne in mind that a record number of children (5250) were examined in 1962, this finding becomes particularly noteworthy.

The School Dental Service also gave cause for some satisfaction. A full-time Dental Officer operated for the entire year, supplemented by the services of a part-time dental surgeon, and the treatment rate more than doubled compared with the previous year.

However, two aspects of the School Health Service gave no cause for satisfaction. Firstly, for the entire year no educational speech therapy services were available, and 96 children were awaiting treatment. Many of these speech defects could be cured or much improved by early and sustained treatment, but without treatment career prospects may be gravely injured. Secondly, at the end of 1962, 20 educationally sub-normal children were waiting for places at the Central School, which has places for only 100 pupils. It would seem that additional accommodation and facilities for educationally sub-normal pupils are urgently required.

It is a pleasure to report the close co-operation of the Hospital Authorities in connection with the investigation and treatment of children referred by the School Medical Officers. It is pleasing to report also that there is an excellent relationship between the department and the general practitioners in the town. The Child Guidance Clinics, which were held at Priory Road Clinic, and 81 Bath Road, did invaluable work and were extremely accommodating in respect of appointments for urgent cases.

Two of the "Special" units in Swindon - the Partially Hearing Unit at Clarence Street Schools and the Spastic Unit at Princess Margaret Hospital functioned at peak efficiency during 1962 and I have pleasure in recording my sincere thanks for the considerable efforts and achievements of the staff of these two units.

The staffing position was much improved during 1962 by the employment of part-time medical officers and nurses. Without their assistance, the backlog of routine medical examinations could not have been cleared, and it would have been extremely difficult to maintain the high standards and all round efficiency of the School Health Service in Swindon.

I am,
 Your obedient servant,
 JAMES URQUHART

Principal Borough School Medical Officer.
 Empire House,
 Clarence Street, Swindon.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1962.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) as at December 31st, 1962 18,097

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected. (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)			Total Individual pupils. (9)
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	For defective vision (exclud- ing squint). (7)	For any other condition re- corded. (8)		
		No. (4)	% of Col. 2. (5)	No. (6)	% of Col. 2. (7)			
1958 and later								
1957	818	818	100%	-	-	35	307	212
1956	443	443	100%	-	-	20	148	119
1955	87	87	100%	-	-	3	26	21
1954	20	20	100%	-	-	2	1	2
1953	7	7	100%	-	-	-	-	-
1952	5	5	100%	-	-	137	236	302
1951	1006	1006	100%	-	-	61	104	133
1950	452	452	100%	-	-	1	3	3
1949	17	17	100%	-	-	84	80	148
1948	921	921	100%	-	-	176	197	337
1947 and earlier	1474	1474	100%	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5250	5250	100%	-	-	519	1105	1280

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR.PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at periodic medical inspections are included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection.

T = Defect considered to require treatment.

O = Defect considered to require observation.

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections				Total
	Entrants	Leavers	Others		
Skin	T 15 O 21	45 71	32 17		92 109
Eyes - a. vision	T 58 O 82	263 95	198 66		519 243
b. squint	T 24 O 20	18 7	23 3		65 30
c. other	T 3 O 6	6 9	4 1		13 16
Ears - a. hearing	T 26 O 35	12 10	7 8		45 53
b. Otitis Media	T 12 O 46	12 8	13 3		37 57
c. Other	T 1 O 7	2 6	1 -		4 13
Nose and Throat	T 58 O 398	31 102	24 21		113 521
Speech	T 10 O 25	5 13	2 10		17 48
Lymphatic Glands	T 32 O 344	6 54	- 6		38 404
Heart	T 4 O 64	19 66	14 32		37 162
Lungs	T 40 O 37	21 31	39 28		100 96
Developmental - a. Hernia	T 4 O 3	1 3	- -		5 6
- b. Other	T 22 O 48	7 22	9 23		38 93
Orthopaedic - a. posture	T 44 O 37	25 30	50 24		119 91
b. feet	T 98 O 78	22 34	40 6		160 118
c. other	T 45 O 70	22 95	13 16		80 181
Nervous System a. Epilepsy	T 2 O 5	2 11	6 3		10 19
b. Other	T 1 O 6	2 13	5 9		8 28
Psychological a. development	T 12 O 34	1 17	3 13		16 64
b. stability	T 21 O 55	12 57	22 28		55 140
Abdomen	T 3 O 14	10 7	18 7		31 28
Other	T 4 O 4	8 3	14 11		22 18

OTHER INSPECTIONS.

A Special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	666
Number of re-inspections	...	...	398
	TOTAL		1,064

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at special medical inspections are included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection.

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Pupils requiring Treatment.	Pupils requiring Observation.
Skin	323	35
Eyes - a. Vision	68	24
b. Squint	-	-
c. Other	14	6
Ears - a. Hearing	3	2
b. Otitis Media	5	-
c. Other	14	6
Nose and Throat	12	4
Speech	4	2
Lymphatic Glands	2	-
Heart	-	-
Lungs	3	3
Developmental - a. Hernia	-	-
b. Other	1	1
Orthopaedic - a. Posture	-	-
b. Feet	15	5
c. Other	47	5
Nervous System - a. Epilepsy	-	-
b. Other	2	-
Psychological - a. Development	2	1
b. Stability	4	2
Abdomen ...	1	3
Other	13	4

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Notes:-

All cases of infestation, however slight, are included. The numbers recorded at (b), (c), and (d) relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	17,568
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	387
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944).	29
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	NIL

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	124
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,023
TOTAL	1,147
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	785

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Received operative treatment:-	
(a) for diseases of the ear	13
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	376
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	22
Received other forms of treatment	-
TOTAL	411

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated.
Pupils treated at school for postural, orthopaedic & breathing defects	434
TOTAL	434

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by Hospital Speech Therapist	22
Pupils treated by Education Department Speech Therapist	NIL
Pupils awaiting treatment	96

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	622
(b) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	985

Visiting of Schools and Homes by Health Visitors:-

Number of schools inspected	...	...	...	96
Number of children inspected	...	...	...	17,568
Number of children found to be unclean		...		387
Number of visits to homes in connection with uncleanliness		...		256

PROTECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The vaccination of children of the 13 - 14 years age group against Tuberculosis continued during 1962.

All children are given a preliminary skin test to see whether vaccination is necessary. By this means, about 25% of these children are found to have some protection against tuberculosis already and therefore do not require vaccination.

Number of 13 year old children skin tested	1260
Number of negative re-actors (i.e. requiring B.C.G. Vaccine)	985
Number of positive re-actors	275
Number vaccinated	985

AUDIOOMETRY

The audiometrist attends Swindon one day per week to test the hearing of children in infant schools.

During 1962, 1850 pupils were tested and 74 pupils were considered to have sub-normal hearing and were referred to the E.N.T. Consultant for further advice.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

434 children received remedial exercises during 1962. The exercises were chiefly for poor posture, poor breathing and foot and leg defects. Treatment was discontinued in 156 of these cases because of satisfactory improvement of the defects or because it was considered that further treatment would be of no benefit.

SPEECH THERAPY

64 boys and 32 girls were on the waiting list for treatment at 31st December, 1962. No speech therapy was given under the auspices of the Education Department during 1962 because it proved impossible to recruit a speech therapist. 22 other children received treatment from the speech therapist at Princess Margaret Hospital.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

The number of handicapped pupils found to be in need of special educational treatment during 1962 was 59. These pupils were handicapped as follows:-

Number of Swindon pupils attending special schools in 1962	106
Number of Swindon pupils placed in residential special schools in 1962	9
Number of Swindon pupils awaiting places in residential special schools at 31.12.62.	11
Number of handicapped pupils attending the Central School (including 23 W.C.C. and 3 Berkshire C.C. pupils.)	100

Classes for partially hearing pupils - Clarence Street School.

Number of pupils attending (including 2 Wilts C.C. and 3 Berkshire C.C. pupils)	10
---	----

All pupils continued to make substantial progress - a tribute to the patience, enthusiasm and skill of the staff of this unit. The electronic equipment has given excellent service throughout the year.

Spastic Paralysis Unit - Princess Margaret Hospital.

During 1962, 2 pupils were admitted to the unit, and one pupil was transferred to the Central School. 8 children whose ages range from 7 - 14 years attend for education and physiotherapy.

OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(1) Entrants to Training College	...	...	49
(2) Teachers	...	...	42
(3) School Meals Service	...	...	60
(4) Boarded out children attending Schools in the Borough, (The Children Act, 1948)	...		28

SCHOOL PREMISES

School premises, including school meals kitchens, are inspected by the Medical Officers at the conclusion of routine medical inspections. Any defects noted are reported to the Education Committee.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The staff during the year consisted of:-

One full-time Dental Officer and Dental Attendant at Eastcott Hill Clinic.

One part-time Dental Officer and Dental Attendant working three sessions a week at Pinehurst Clinic.

Because of staff shortage, few routine inspections at schools have been carried out.

Most of the treatment at the Eastcott Hill Clinic has been in response to demand - which included a considerable proportion of cases requiring urgent relief from pain.

There has been a steady demand for treatment by pre-school children. A disquieting number required multiple extractions.

Much new equipment has been installed in the Eastcott Hill Clinic - including a high speed air turbine drill and dental X-ray machine. The former has contributed much to the comfort of the children, and the latter to the diagnostic facilities available. A satisfactory darkroom has been fitted up on the ground floor.

A weekly session of extractions with general anaesthesia has been held - the anaesthetics administered by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Eighty children were referred to the Orthodontist for treatment during the year.

Two children were referred to the Consultant Dental Surgeon at the Princess Margaret Hospital.

Appreciation is expressed for the courtesy of, and the standard of work done by the Dental Laboratory. Work has always been delivered according to schedule and no denture has been returned as unsatisfactory.

There is no doubt that in Swindon as elsewhere the appalling incidence of dental caries is closely related to the consumption of sweets and other refined carbohydrate foods frequently eaten between meals and often in bed at night. This can only be countered by persistent health education, both at an individual level by Dental Surgeons and other health workers, and, as the staffing situation permits, by a more general approach to schools and parents.

The results of the Ministry of Health studies in the fluoridation of water have been published and accepted. There is no doubt whatever that maintaining the level of fluoride in the drinking water at the recommended one part per million will over a period of years bring about a marked decrease in the development of new cavities in the teeth of children. It is the one really effective measure of preventive dentistry that can be taken, and it is most earnestly recommended.

It should also be emphasised that no harmful effects of any kind have been demonstrated in any of the extensive evidence collected and reviewed by the Ministry of Health Research Committee.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST, DECEMBER, 1962.

Number of pupils on the registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in December, 1962. 18,097

(a) Dental and Orthodontic work.

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:-				
(i) At Periodic Inspections	1984			
(ii) As Specials	1681	Total	3,665	
2. Number found to require treatment			2,873	
3. Number offered treatment			2,873	
4. Number actually treated			2,371	

(b) Dental Work (other than orthodontic).

1. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, excluding those recorded at (c) below	4,328
2. Half-days devoted to:-	
(i) Periodic (School) inspection	9 Total 529
(ii) Treatment	520
3. Fillings:-	
(i) Permanent Teeth	1568
(ii) Temporary Teeth	183 Total 1,751
4. Number of teeth filled:-	
(i) Permanent Teeth	1556
(ii) Temporary Teeth	182 Total 1,738
5. Extractions:-	
(i) Permanent Teeth	725
(ii) Temporary Teeth	1668 Total 2,393
6. Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	
	431
7. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	
8. Other operations:-	
(i) Permanent Teeth	999
(ii) Temporary Teeth	209 Total 1,208

(c) Orthodontics - 80 pupils referred for treatment.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Report on the work carried out in the Public Health Inspectors' Section during the year 1962 is as follows.

STAFF

Mr. G. Ashford obtained another post and left the service of the Corporation on the 30th November, 1962, and this vacancy had not been filled by the end of the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A total of 2,427 visits and 917 revisits were made to premises where food is sold or prepared for sale. A high standard of hygiene is now demanded of these premises and most traders are anxious to improve and maintain the hygiene of their premises. During the course of these inspections, 1,785 infringements of the Regulations were found and 1,755 had been remedied by the end of the year. It was necessary to institute legal proceedings against one shopkeeper who despite numerous warnings, persistently failed to comply with the Regulations. At the Borough Magistrates' Court the trader was charged with 15 offences under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, including a charge of carrying on a food business at insanitary premises. At the hearing the defendant asked for 11 other offences of a similar nature to be taken into consideration and fines totalling £38 plus £8.8s. costs were imposed.

During the year it was necessary to warn several food handlers regarding the use of tobacco whilst handling open food but no legal proceedings were taken.

There was a considerable increase in the number of food complaints received; of a total of 63, legal proceedings were instituted in 11 instances, and resulted in the imposition of fines totalling £100 plus costs.

SAMPLING.

During the year 183 samples of milk were submitted to the Pathological Laboratory, Princess Margaret Hospital, for bacteriological examination and details of the analysis of these samples will be found on page 46.

Of the samples submitted, 34 failed the prescribed test; of these, one sample failed the phosphatase test and the remainder failed the methylene blue test. Nineteen of the samples which failed the methylene blue test were obtained from refrigerated milk vending machines and this number represents 28.35% of the total samples taken from milk vending machines.

There is at the present time no legal obligation on the dairyman to date-stamp or code cartons, and in the absence of any such marking it is almost impossible to check the age of the milk or how long it has been in the machine. Vending machines do provide a useful service to certain sections of the public, but the purchaser has a right to expect that milk sold in this way is of the same high bacteriological standard as milk supplied from other sources.

As a result of these unsatisfactory samples a system of coding the cartons was recommended and this was introduced by the dairyman concerned,

It is suggested the coding or marking of the cartons should be made obligatory in respect of the sale of pre-packed food from vending machines. Some form of check is essential to ensure that food is not left in the machines for unduly long periods to become stale.

127 samples of milk and 167 other food and drug samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year. Of the 127 milk samples analysed, four were reported by the Analyst to be not genuine. Two of these unsatisfactory samples were submitted to the Public Analyst following a complaint regarding the poor quality of the milk supplied to the works canteen. They were found, on examination, to contain added water to the extent of 54.8% and 50.9% respectively. Fines totalling £33 were imposed in respect of these offences.

The other two unsatisfactory milk samples were found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 3.3 and 25% respectively.

Follow-up samples were taken and found to be entirely satisfactory.

During the year 37 samples of milk were sent to the Pathological Laboratory for biological examinations for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, one of which was reported to be positive.

The positive result was reported to the Regional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, for investigation. All the milk from this particular producer was pasteurised before distribution.

Five samples of milk were submitted to the Pathological Laboratory for Brucella Ring tests and all were reported negative.

ICE-CREAM.

SEVEN samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, six of these samples being placed in Grade I and one in Grade 4.

TWENTY samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis were found to be entirely satisfactory and all complied with the appropriate prescribed standards.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

A total of 393 visits were made to food premises under the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders.

A number of minor infringements of the Regulations were observed, particularly at butchers' shops. These were all rectified when retailers attention was drawn to the requirements of the Marking Orders.

No legal proceedings under this Act were taken during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION AND PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The actual number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir has more than doubled during the last ten years and there was again a further increase during 1962, the total number being 71,643 compared with 59,947 in 1961. This heavy throughput increased considerably the work of the department. Not only was the throughput increased but, owing to an increase in the number of slaughtermen employed, the speed at which the animals were slaughtered was also accelerated. It became necessary for at least two Inspectors to be on duty full-time during most of the days when slaughtering was in progress in order to ensure thorough inspection. Slaughtering outside normal office hours was also increased and the Inspectors were on duty on 34 Sundays during the year.

The incidence of tuberculosis in cows was the lowest since 1938 when records were required. Out of a total of 9,728 cows inspected only 1.1% were found to be affected with the disease compared with 2.21% in 1961.

Routine examination revealed infection with Cysticercosis in 78 carcases representing .47% of the cattle. These carcases, after condemnation of the affected parts, were submitted for cold storage treatment in accordance with the Ministry's recommendation.

Approximately 102 tons of meat and offal were condemned as unfit for human consumption and disposed of in accordance with the Regulations to the processor whose premises are situated outside the Borough.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Progress in the Council's programme of slum clearance continued and one Clearance Order involving two houses, and two Compulsory Purchase Orders involving thirteen houses, were confirmed by the Minister without modification.

One Clearance Order involving three houses and two Compulsory Purchase Orders involving fourteen houses were submitted to the Minister and were awaiting confirmation at the end of the year.

Five individual unfit houses dealt with under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, were acquired by agreement by the Council; 176 dwellings were inspected in connection with the rehousing of families from local authority owned properties and 7 Certificates of Unfitness were issued by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of 161 dwellings which were found on inspection to be unfit for human habitation, and from which the tenants were rehoused by the Council.

852 persons, of whom 846 were rehoused by the Corporation, were displaced from unfit houses during the year.

3,098 complaints or applications were received and investigated during the year as a result of which 2,179 inspections and 2,436 revisits were made to dwelling-houses.

Repairs were carried out at 400 houses as a result of informal action under the provisions of the Public Health Act and two Statutory Notices in respect of two dwelling-houses were served under Sections 92/93 of the Public Health Act. The repairs required to comply with one of these notices were carried out by the Council by agreement with the owner under the provisions of Section 275 of the Public Health Act, 1936, at a total cost of £116 which was recoverable from the owner concerned. One notice had not been complied with at the end of the year.

One application under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was received from the owner of a dwelling-house for part payment of expenses involved in converting an existing closet to a water closet. This application was approved.

OVERCROWDING.

At the commencement of the year there were outstanding 21 cases of overcrowding, affecting 130 persons. 8 new cases affecting 43 persons came to the notice of the Department, and 17 cases of overcrowding affecting 85 persons were abated during the year, leaving 12 cases of overcrowding affecting 79 persons outstanding at the end of the year.

46 complaints of alleged overcrowding were investigated during 1962.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is no registered Common Lodging House in the Borough.

DRAINAGE WORK.

The drains of 314 premises were relaid or overhauled during the year under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Four licences were granted during the year for the storage of Rag Flock and seven premises remain on the register of premises where upholstery, including the stuffing and lining of bedding, toys, etc., is being carried out.

TEN samples of filling materials were submitted to the Prescribed Analyst and nine of these samples were found to be entirely satisfactory. One sample of cotton felt, failed to meet the requirements of the regulations in respect of the Trash Content; the permitted maximum being 7.5% whereas the sample contained 8.9%.

A suitable warning letter was sent in respect of this unsatisfactory sample.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Although there was a slight reduction in the number of noise complaints received, a total of 117 visits were made in connection with noise nuisances.

Many of these complaints were found to result from operating wireless, television or recording instruments late in the evening without consideration for neighbours. Another cause of complaint was the operation by street traders of bells, chimes or similar devices to attract customers. During the year it was found necessary to caution a number of traders regarding contraventions of the provisions of the Act.

Complaints of noise from industrial establishments, particularly those on the Corporation Trading Estate, were reported. Following investigations, modifications were made to certain industrial plants to abate or mitigate the noise from these sources.

No legal proceedings under this Act were taken during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Daily measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide are now being made at three selected sites in the Borough. Records show that whilst the amounts of pollution are by no means as high as in some of the larger industrial towns, the pollution is higher than is apparent from visual observation, particularly during the winter months. Reference to the graphs recording pollution shows that the smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations follow an expected pattern. When recordings began in July, 1961, a comparatively low level of pollution was measured. During autumn and winter the pollution concentrations became progressively higher, reaching a peak in December, when the monthly average smoke concentrations were ten to twelve times higher than in the summer months. After the peak concentrations in December there was, apart from a slight rise between February and March, a reduction in the levels of pollution until the summer months when once again comparatively low levels of pollution were recorded.

A similar pattern followed throughout the following year though it can be seen that whilst the peak concentrations in the main were lower than the previous year, higher average concentrations were recorded from October to February. Pollutants emitted by industry and the railway do not vary greatly as between summer and winter months, and so the records indicate that the higher pollution during the autumn and winter months is principally due to domestic smoke.

The seven year exemption period which provides for a defence in any proceedings for an offence under Section I of the Act where dark smoke is emitted from a chimney, comes to an end on the 5th July, 1963. This means that the defence that the contravention was due to faulty buildings or equipment will no longer be available after that date. In accordance with the recommendation made in a Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular a reminder to this effect was sent to the occupiers of certain industrial premises where it was known that obsolete premises or equipment were still in use.

83 smoke observations were made on industrial chimneys during the year and 155 visits were made to factories and other premises in connection with smoke nuisances.

A number of notifications under Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, of intention to install furnaces were received. All the furnaces were of modern design and, apart from one or two recommendations which were made regarding the height of chimneys, the proposed installations were satisfactory and called for no special comment.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Systematic treatment for the eradication of rats in the Corporation sewers was continued and two maintenance treatments were completed during the year. Of the total number of manholes baited during the last maintenance treatment 0.43% were found to be infested and in these manholes treatment was continued until no further takes were obtained.

1,269 primary inspections and 1,779 revisits were made to premises in connection with rat or mouse infestations during 1962. 331 of these inspections were made as a result of complaints received and treatment was carried out at 358 premises.

Disinfestation for rats or mice was carried out at 79 business premises at a total cost of £209. 18. 2. which is recoverable from the occupiers of the premises concerned.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

On the night of 6th/7th August flooding occurred in several areas of the town following a storm of most unusual intensity and duration. Construction work continued on sewers which will provide improved outfall in some of the areas flooded.

Preliminary design work continued on the sixth stage of extensions to the Rodbourne works. Also, pilot plant experiments were conducted and design work commenced at Rodbourne Sewage Works to achieve the new effluent Standard set by the Thames Conservancy Board of 10 p.p.m. Biological Oxygen Demand and 10 p.p.m. suspended solids. The plant will be of the rapid gravity sand filter type.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

Reconstruction and modernisation work has continued on the Corporation public swimming baths at Faringdon Road. The large pool was re-opened to the public in September and the small pool was closed for similar modernisation work. The general scheme of reconstruction of both the large and small pools, includes new changing and toilet accommodation together with new heating and water purification systems. All water tests in the large pool following re-opening have been satisfactory.

There was no change in the facilities for swimming at the open air pool at Coate Water and the water tests were entirely satisfactory.

DETAILS OF SWIMMING BATH WATERS SUBMITTED FOR
BACTERIOLOGICAL AND/OR CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

BATH WATER SAMPLED	Number of samples taken with results			
	BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
	No. taken	Results	No. taken	Results
Small Bath, Faringdon Road	2	Plate count and Presumptive Coliform - Satisfactory. Faecal Coli per 100 mls. Absence in all Samples	5	Reported by Public Analyst to be satisfactory for swimming bath water
Large Bath, Faringdon Road	-		2	ditto
Open Air Swimming Pool & Childrens Paddling Pool, Coate Water	-		4	ditto

WATER SUPPLY.

The towns water supply at all parts of the Borough was satisfactory both in quality and quantity throughout the year. Treatment of the water from each of the three main sources, i.e. Latton, Ogbourne St. George and Wroughton consists of marginal chlorination. 20 samples of chlorinated water were submitted for chemical examination, 276 samples of raw water (before chlorination) and 244 chlorinated water samples were examined bacteriologically during the year. These figures include samples of water taken at the source by the Water Engineers Department.

Details of the chemical and bacteriological results are given.

No contamination of the supplies occurred and the water supplied from all sources is not liable to plumbo-sovent action.

The total number of dwellings served with piped water supply from the public mains was 29,219. Six houses supplied from stand pipes were being dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act but some of the tenants were still in occupation at the end of the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

As in previous year a number of talks were given by Public Health Inspectors to the employees of various food traders and to other organisations on the importance of food hygiene and on the work of the Public Health Inspectors' section.

INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS - 1962.

PREMISES	Primary Inspections	Revisits
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936</u>		
Dwelling-houses on complaint ...	899	956
Dwelling-houses - no nuisance found ...	626	79
Other premises ...	198	120
Marine Stores/Offensive trades ...	1	1
Stables and Piggeries ...	-	-
Theatres and Cinemas ...	10	1
Licensed Premises ...	83	44
Public Sanitary Conveniences ...	17	6
Verminous Premises ...	14	9
Infectious Disease Enquiries ...	139	98
Drainage work under supervision ...	457	916
<u>CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.</u>		
Dwelling-houses inspected ...	25	57
Factories and other premises inspected ...	51	22
Smoke observations carried out ...	81	2
Volumetric readings ...	546	1
<u>HOUSING ACT, 1957.</u>		
Dwelling-houses ...	107	329
Houses inspected and recorded ...	33	12
Overcrowding ...	46	37
<u>RENT ACT, 1957.</u>		
Dwelling-houses inspected in connection with applications for Certificates of Disrepair	2	5
<u>FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.</u>		
Bakehouses ...	45	29
Butchers' shops ...	184	106
Dairies ...	34	9
Fish shops and fish friers ...	83	37
Food preparation and storage premises ...	101	56
Food shops/premises ...	891	402
Travelling shops/food delivery vans (other than registered hawkers) ...	61	4
Ice-cream premises ...	66	15
Licensed premises ...	247	160
Markets and food stalls ...	117	5
Restaurants, cafes, canteens etc. ...	264	84
Slaughterhouse	810	4
Merchandise Marks Order	383	10
<u>FACTORIES ACT, 1961.</u>		
Mechanical factories ...	240	134
Non-mechanical factories ...	34	14
Building sites ...	36	20
Outworkers accommodation ...	101	1
<u>SWINDON CORPORATION ACTS, 1947 and 1951.</u>		
Hairdressers premises ...	73	19
Hawkers' vehicles/premises ...	68	16
<u>RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951.</u>		
Inspections ...	8	-
Samples of rag flock and other filling materials	10	-
CARRIED FORWARD		7191
		3820

INSPECTIONS AND REVISITS - 1962 (Cont.)

PREMISES	Primary Inspections	Revisits
BROUGHT FORWARD	7191	3820
AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) REGULATIONS	4	-
DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTEFoods) ORDER	12	3
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.	14	6
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.	487	406
SHOPS ACT, 1950 - Section 38.	148	15
CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960. ...	29	19
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.	56	61
MISCELLANEOUS	3811	909
<u>SAMPLING</u>		
Food Samples - Bacteriological ...	...	-
Food and Drugs Samples - Chemical ...	...	167
Ice-Cream Samples - Methylene Blue Test		7
Milk Samples - Chemical ... ...	...	127
Milk Samples - Phosphatase/Methylene Blue Test ...	...	183
Milk Samples - Biological ... ...	...	42
<u>OTHER SAMPLES</u>		
Water Samples - Bacteriological ...	...	42
Water Samples - Chemical ... ...	...	8
Water Samples from Swimming Baths/Bathing Pools etc.		13
Sewage Effluent Samples ... ...	...	8
<u>TOTALS</u>	12,349	5,239

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food	111
Premises registered for the manufacture, sale or storage of Ice-cream	340
Registered Dairies	11
Registered Distributors	48
Wholesale Grocery/Confectionery premises	7
General Food Shops	296
Bake houses	12
Bakers and Confectioners premises	27
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars etc.	55
Works Canteens	31
School Meals Service premises	54
Wholesale Greengrocery premises	8
Greengrocers' and Fruiterers' premises	49
Wholesale Meat Stores	2
Butchers' shops	72
Wholesale Fish Depots	1
Fishmongers and Fish Friers' premises	35
Wholesale Wine and Beer premises	2
Licensed Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	92
Licences Clubs	44
Chemists and Drug stores	21
Mineral Water Works and Wholesale depots	1
Wholesale Ice-cream depots	2
Travelling-shop warehouses	2
W.V.S. Kitchen	1
W.V.S. Stalls	1
Pie-making factory	2
Sweet Manufacturers	2

SWINDON CORPORATION ACT, 1947.

Premises registered as accommodation for food intended for sale from vehicles	24
Hawkers registered for the sale of food from vehicles ...	106

INFRACTIONS OF THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960,
REMEDIED DURING 1962.

					<u>REMEDIED</u>
Defective/unclean fixtures	...	...	...	...	39
Unsatisfactory premises	...	...	...	...	1
Unclean or unsatisfactory equipment	...	...	...	...	83
No protection from contamination	...	...	...	...	16
Food placed lower than 18" from the ground			...	...	11
Unsatisfactory personal cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Smoking and taking of snuff	...	...	...	...	7
Unsatisfactory carriers or wrappings	...	...	...	...	-
Unsatisfactory drainage	...	...	...	...	4
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	103
Absence of Notice requesting washing of hands			...	...	28
Absence of water supply	...	...	...	...	-
Absence of wash basins	...	...	...	...	11
Absence of hot or cold water supply to wash basins			...	...	36
Absence of soap/nailbrushes	...	...	...	...	56
Absence of towels	...	...	...	...	21
Absence of First Aid equipment	...	...	...	...	20
Absence of accommodation for clothing	...	...	...	...	14
Absence of sufficient sinks	...	...	...	...	5
Absence of hot and cold water to sinks	...	...	...	...	17
Absence of soap or detergents to sinks	...	...	...	...	-
Absence of clean wiping cloths	...	...	...	...	-
Unsatisfactory lighting/ventilation	...	...	...	...	5
Food rooms used as or communicating with sleeping places			...	...	1
Defective/Unclean ceilings	...	...	...	...	291
" " walls	...	...	...	...	646
" " windows	...	...	...	...	42
" " doors	...	...	...	...	28
" " woodwork	...	...	...	...	35
" " floors	...	...	...	...	95
Unsatisfactory protection against rodent/birds/insects			...	...	2
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	43
Unsatisfactory temperature of food for immediate consumption			...	...	-
Absence of name and address on stalls/vehicles	...	...	...	...	12
Absence of covering of sides and backs of stalls/vehicles			...	...	-
Absence of covered receptacles for meat and trimmings			...	...	12
Defective/unclean Stalls/Vehicles	...	...	...	...	7
MEAT VANS					
Absence of impervious floors or duckboards			...	...	-
Absence of receptacles for offal	...	...	...	...	-
Offal not covered in receptacle	...	...	...	...	-
Absence of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Absence of clean overalls/head covering	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	61
					<u>1,755</u>

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

LICENCES IN FORCE ISSUED BY THE SWINDON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Dealers' (TUBERCULIN TESTED) Licences	...	...	...	2
Dealers' (PASTEURISERS) Licences	...	...	...	1
Dealers' (PRE-PACKED MILK) Licences	...	...	...	84

SAMPLES OF MILK SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL
EXAMINATION TO THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.PRINCESS MARGARET HOSPITAL, OKUS ROAD, SWINDON, DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

Designation	No. of Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	19	14	5
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	124	96	28
Pasteurised	33	32	1
Sterilised	7	7	-
TOTALS	183	149	34

ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1959.Samples of ice-cream submitted for Bacteriological
Examination to the Pathological Laboratory, Princess Margaret
Hospital, Okus Road, Swindon:-

Samples taken	Placed in Grade I	Placed in Grade II	Placed in Grade III	Placed in Grade IV
7	6	-	-	1

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples procured	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	108	19	123	4 (a)
Vitamin capsules B.P.C.	-	1	1	-
Vitamin capsules A. & D.	-	1	1	-
Charcoal Tablets	-	1	1	-
Yeast Tablets	-	1	1	-
Liquid Paraffin	-	1	1	-
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	-	1	1	-
Liquid Extract of Cascara	-	1	1	-
Glycerine	-	1	1	-
Borax	-	1	1	-
Concentrated compound, infusion of Gentian	-	1	1	-
Ferrous sulphate Tablets	-	1	1	-
Syrup of Figs	-	1	1	-
Cod Liver Oil	-	1	1	-
Oil of Eucalyptus	-	1	1	-
Essence of Peppermint	-	1	1	-
Castor Oil	-	1	1	-
Tincture of Quinine	-	1	1	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	-	7	7	-
Fish Cakes	-	2	2	-
Pork Pie	-	3	3	-
Steak Pie	-	1	1	-
Butter	7	-	7	-
Margarine	4	-	4	-
Lard	2	-	2	-
Pork Sausages/Chipolatas	4	-	4	-
Beef Sausages/Chipolatas	8	-	8	-
Apricot Jam	1	-	-	1 (b)
School Milk Bottle	1	-	-	1 (c)
Ice-cream	-	14	14	-
Dairy Ice-cream	-	6	6	-
Dragee	1	-	-	1 (d)
Stewed Steak with Gravy	-	4	4	-
Beef Goulash	-	1	1	-
Beef Steak with Gravy	-	1	-	1 (e)
Pork	-	1	1	-
Chicken supreme	-	1	1	-
Mushroom Soup	-	1	1	-
Pea with Ham Soup	-	1	1	-
Oxtail Soup	-	1	1	-
Tomato Soup	-	1	1	-
Corned Beef	-	2	2	-
Spaghetti Milanese	-	1	1	-
Beef Stew	-	1	1	-
Irish Stew	-	1	1	-
Casserole Steak	-	1	-	1 (f)
Red Cherries in Syrup	-	1	1	-
Danish Pastry	1	-	-	1 (g)
Apples	-	10	10	-
Quosh	1	-	1	-
Minced Beef Loaf	1	-	1	-
Butter complaint sample	1	-	-	1 (h)
Bitter Beer	4	-	4	-
Cider	1	-	1	-
Lemonade	1	-	1	-
Cherry Wine	1	-	1	-

Carried forward

147

98

234

11

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (Cont.)

Samples procured	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Brough forward	147	98	234	11
Lemon Pie Filling	-	1	1	-
Sponge Mixture	-	1	1	-
Pancake Mix	-	1	1	-
Meat Paste, Liver and Bacon	-	1	1	-
Minced Chicken in Jelly	-	1	1	-
Real Crab spread with Butter	-	1	1	-
Meat Paste, Ham and Beef	-	2	2	-
Meat Paste, Veal and Ham	-	1	1	-
Fish Paste, Sardine and Tomato	-	1	1	-
Meat Paste, Ham and Tongue	-	1	1	-
Ground White Pepper	-	1	1	-
Celery Salt	-	1	1	-
Ground Hungarian Paprika	-	1	1	-
Cayenne Pepper	-	1	1	-
Marzipan	-	2	2	-
Extract of Cochineal	-	1	1	-
Vanilla Essence	-	1	1	-
Lemon Essence	-	1	1	-
Almond Essence	-	1	1	-
Ground Nutmegs	-	1	1	-
Tenderising Salt	-	1	1	-
Barbeque Seasoning	-	1	1	-
Aromat Flavouriser	-	1	1	-
Chilli	-	1	1	-
Coriander	-	1	1	-
Cinnamon Tablets	2	1	3	-
Whisky	8	-	8	-
Gin	5	-	5	-
Port	1	1	2	-
Rum	2	-	2	-
Brandy	1	-	1	-
Vodka	-	1	1	-
TOTALS	166	128	283	11

(a) 2 samples of milk adulterated with water - legal proceedings taken; fines imposed.
 2 samples reported to be deficient in fat content.

(e) & (f) The meat content of these samples was reported by the Public Analyst to be below the recommended standard for products of this nature - suitable warning letters were sent in both instances.

(h) This sample was submitted to the Public Analyst following a complaint from the purchaser that the sample contained foreign matter. The sample showed a small dark object about $\frac{1}{8}$ " long and this was identified by the Analyst to be a small dead fly. The butter was imported from Australia and packed by a wholesaler in this country. It is possible that the foreign matter was present in the bulk butter imported - no legal proceedings taken in this case.

(b), (c), (d) and (g) - legal proceedings taken; fines imposed.

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WATER SUPPLIES

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FINAL WATER

Source	Date of Sample	RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION									
		Chlorides	Non Chlorides	Carbon-ate	Total Hardness	Nitrate Nitrogen	Nitrite Nitrogen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxygen Absorbed	Fluorides
Latton	8.1.62.	16	40	310	0.5	less than 0.01	0.026	0.000	0.20	0.5	
"	2.4.62.	22	40	300	0.3	Abs.	0.056	0.000	0.10	0.6	
"	2.7.63.	28	55	320	0.3	Abs.	0.053	0.000	0.40	0.5	
"	1.10.62.	19	55	315	0.4	less than 0.01	0.030	0.000	0.20	0.5	
Ogbourne	8.1.62.	12	40	300	4.3	less than 0.01	0.017	0.000	0.20	0.1	
"	2.4.62.	14	55	360	4.6	Abs.	0.010	0.000	0.30	0.1	
"	2.7.62.	16	55	360	3.7	less than 0.01	0.000	0.000	0.40	0.1	
"	1.10.62.	14	55	360	4.3	less than 0.01	0.000	0.000	0.20	0.1	
Wroughton	8.1.62.	13	55	325	3.0	Abs.	0.000	0.000	0.50	-	
"	2.4.62.	12	55	375	3.8	Abs.	0.017	0.000	0.20	0.1	
"	2.7.62.	13	50	375	2.5	Abs.	0.017	0.000	0.50	0.1	
"	1.10.62.	16	55	365	2.1	less than 0.01	0.000	0.000	0.40	0.1	
Towns' Mains Domestic Supply											
Tap, 187	5.6.62.	25	220	0.2	less than 0.005	less than 0.005	0.005	0.005	0.2	-	
Crammore Avenue											
Tap, 52 Exeter Street.	28.6.62.	14	95	410	0.7	0.005	less than 0.005	0.005	0.5	-	
Tap, 2 Dulverton Avenue.	18.9.62.	34	50	340	1.1	0.005	less than 0.005	0.005	0.4	-	
Tap, 76 Banwell Avenue.	18.9.62.	31	60	360	1.2	less than 0.005	0.005	less than 0.005	0.5	-	
Tap, 8 Essex Walk	6.9.62.	31	65	265	0.4	0.01	0.005	0.005	0.3	-	
Tap, 4 Essex Walk	6.9.62.	33	60	260	0.3	0.1	less than 0.005	0.005	0.1	-	
Tap, 67 Carstairs Avenue.	15.10.62.	33	25	285	1.8	0.01	0.032	0.014	0.7	-	
Tap, 7 Ridgeway Drive.	1.11.62.	27	60	255	2.4	0.008	less than 0.005	0.056	0.3	-	

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER MADE IN 1962.

Source	Water	Total No. of Samples	No.	Samples in which coliforms were absent		Samples in which Bact. Coli. Type I were absent
				%	No.	
Latton	Raw	51	51	100	51	100
"	Final	51	51	100	51	100
Ogbourne	Raw	100	38	38	99	99
"	Final	100	100	100	100	100
Wroughton	Raw	125	15	12	53	42
"	Final	51	51	100	51	100
Towns' Mains						
Domestic Supply		42	41	97.6	42	100

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

The following table shows the number of carcases inspected during 1962, and the incidence of Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:-

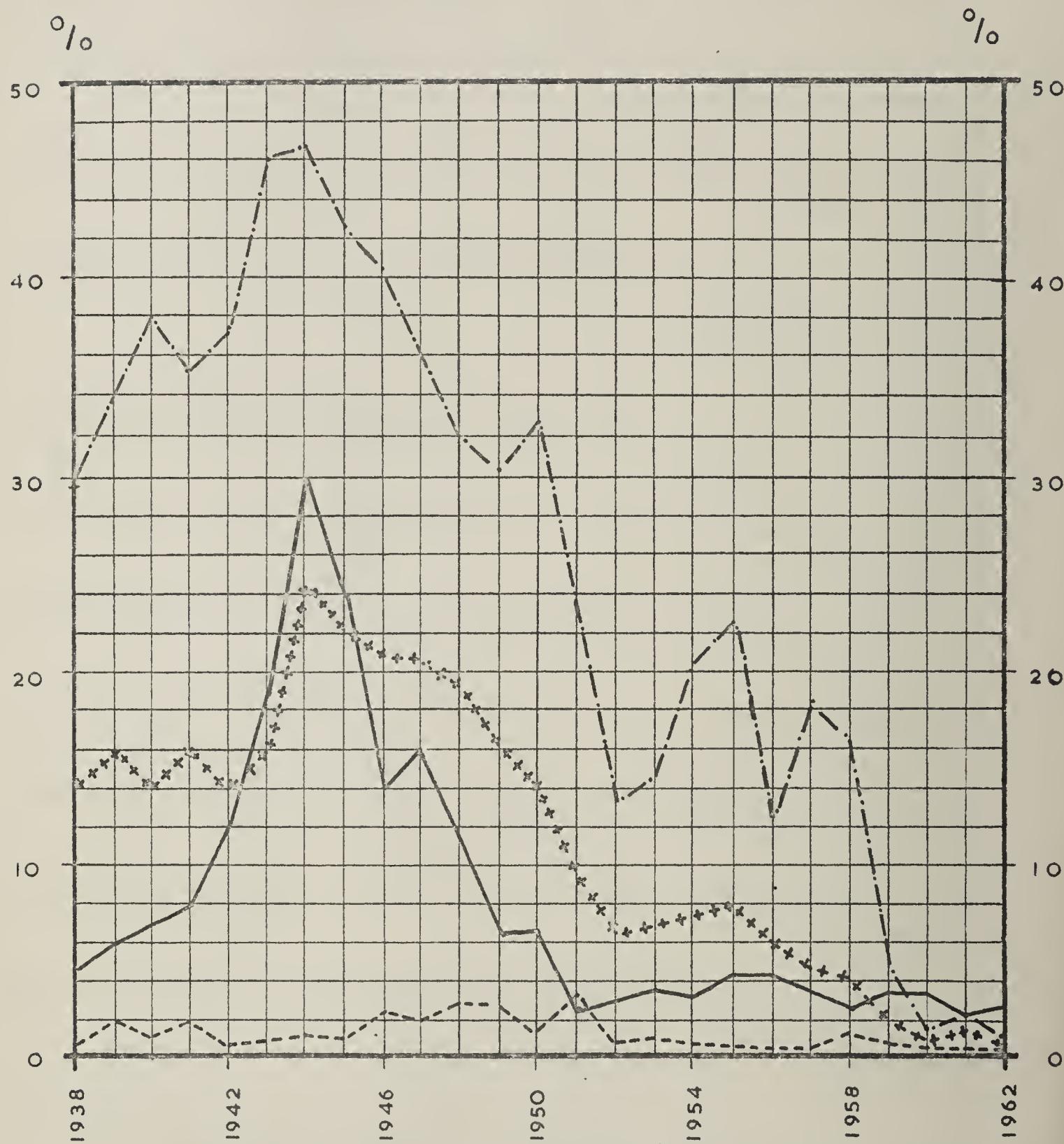
	Cattle		Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs
	Cows	Others			
Total killed and inspected	9728	6587	6764	18335	30229
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcases condemned	80	7	61	33	159
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6087	2182	38	3859	2554
Approximate percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis	63.3	33.2	1.4	21.2	8.9
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	4	2	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	103	50	2	460	-
Approximate percentage of number affected with Tuberculosis	1.1	.78	.029	2.5	-
CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	32	46	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	39	56	-	-	-
Approximate percentage of number inspected affected by Cysticercosis	.32	.7	-	-	-

UNSCOUND FOOD CONDEMNED BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING 1962.

	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Unsound meat and offal	101	17	0	9
Other unsound food	3	15	0	19
TOTAL	105	12	1	0

Unsound meat and offals from the Abattoir are sold for processing and animal feeding. Other unsound food is destroyed at Rodbourne Tip.

PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE AND PIG
CARCASES FOUND TO BE AFFECTED
WITH TUBERCULOSIS (1938-1962)



ANIMALS	No INSPECTED	% T.B.	KEY TO GRAPH
COWS	9.728	1.1	— · — · — · — · —
OTHER CATTLE	6.587	0.78	+ + + + + + + + + +
PIGS	18.335	2.5	— — — — —
CALVES	6.764	0.03	- - - - -
41.414			

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. The following table gives the details of the inspections carried out during the year:-

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	19	34	5	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	246	240	51	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' Premises).	70	36	-	-
TOTALS	335	310	56	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	7	5	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage on floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)						
(a) insufficient	4	3	-	2	-	
(b) Unsuitable or def.	150	159	-	12	-	
(c) not separate for sexes.	5	2	-	1	-	
Other offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	18	18	18	-	-	
TOTALS	184	187	18	15	-	

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Number of outworkers at August, 1962:-

Making, cleaning etc. of wearing apparel	=	112
Making of curtains, furniture hangings etc.	=	5
Making of receptacles of paper, cardboard etc.	=	1
Furniture and upholstery	=	5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

1. Inspections and revisits during 1962:-

Public Health Inspectors Inspections and Revisits			
<u>Type of Property</u>			
Local Authority	...	...	17
Dwelling House	...	...	289
Business	...	...	179
Agricultural	...	...	2
Inspectors Total		487	406

Rodent Operative's
Inspections and Revisits

<u>Type of Property</u>			
Local Authority	...	...	51
Dwelling House	...	...	539
Business	...	...	190
Agricultural	...	...	2
Operatives Total		782	1,373

2. Premises baited during 1962

Type of Property	Number
Local Authority	12
Dwelling House	281
Business	80
Agricultural	-
Misc. Sites	10
Sewer Manholes	447

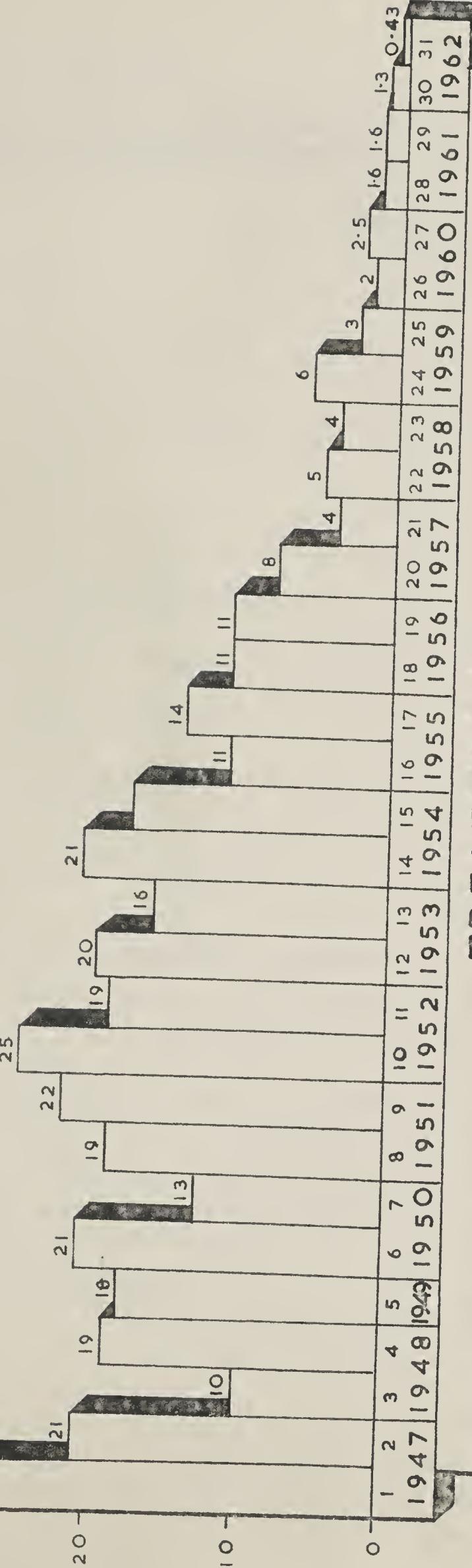
3. Block Surveys carried out during 1962. ... 132

PERCENTAGE OF
SEWER MANHOLES
SHOWING EVIDENCE OF
RAT INFESTATION

44%

40

30



TREATMENTS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 AND HOUSING ACT, 1957.NUISANCES ABATED AND HOUSING DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Damp Walls	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Dirty Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Defective firegrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Defective doors	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Defective stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective coppers	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Water services provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Defective eavessgutters and/or rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Defective yard paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective forecourt paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Defective water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New pedestal pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Defective flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
New flushing cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Drains: new, repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
Defective traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Gullies repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
New baths fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
New lavatory basins fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Offensive animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Food stores provided or ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Rent books made to comply with the Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	115

HOUSING STATISTICS

HOUSING ACT, 1957, SECTION 77.

Premises overcrowded at end of 1961	...	...	...	21
Number of persons affected	...	...	...	120
New cases of overcrowding found during 1962	...	...	...	8
Number of persons affected	...	...	...	43
Cases of overcrowding abated during 1962	...	...	...	17
Number of persons affected	...	...	...	85
Cases of overcrowding not abated at end of 1962	...	...	...	12
Number of persons affected	...	...	...	79 $\frac{1}{2}$

RENT ACT, 1957 - STATISTICS

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair received	...	...	...	...	...
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...
Number of decisions to issue Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...
(a) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	...
(b) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	...
Number of undertakings received from landlords	...	...	...	...	...
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Certificates as to the remedying of defects issued	...	...	...	...	...
(a) to the landlords	...	...	...	...	...
(b) to the tenants	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	...
Number of applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objection	...	...	...	...	...
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES

Rooms disinfested in Council owned property	...	...	296
Rooms disinfested in other property	...	...	163
Lots of bedding disinfested	...	...	113
Lots of bedding destroyed	...	...	11
Other articles disinfested	...	...	58
Wasps nests etc. destroyed	...	...	20

DISINFECTION AFTER INFECTIOUS DISEASE ETC.

Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	...	169
Number of Library Books disinfected	...	...	...	...	67
Miscellaneous articles disinfected	...	...	...	...	17,528
Bedding from hospitals disinfected	...	...	...	...	-
Bedding disinfected at or from private premises	...	...	...	...	414
Infected bedding destroyed	...	...	...	...	4
Other bedding destroyed	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous articles destroyed	...	...	...	...	23

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Premises registered	...	...	...	...	7
Premises licensed to store Rag Flock	...	...	...	...	4

SWINDON CORPORATION ACT, 1951.

Number of hairdressers and barbers on the Register during the year	106
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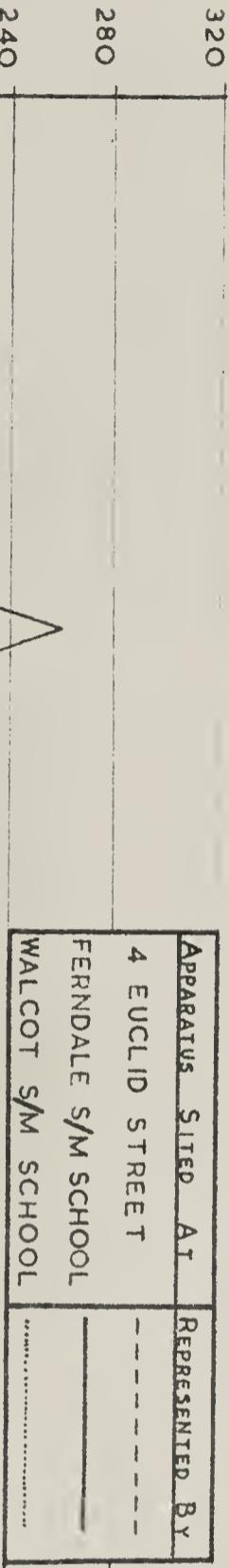
SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Matters requiring attention 2 found; 1 remedied.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE RECORDED AT MONITORING STATIONS IN SWINDON

MEASURED IN MICRO-GRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE RECORDED AT MONITORING STATIONS IN SWINDON

MEASURED IN MICRO-GRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

